COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1863.

Sixce our last issue, we have to note the arrival of the bark A. A. Eldridge, 15 days from San Francisco, and the Hamburg brigantine Kehrwieder, from Apia, Navigator's Island.

The Comet, 19 days hence, had not arrived up to the sailing

We hear of nothing in a commercial point of view calculated to interest our merchants, unless it may be the question of duties payable on invoices from the United States, since the issue of depreciated currency. A meeting has been held by the merchants importing goods from the United States, comprising our leading American and German houses, and one English house, at which the question was fully discussed, and a letter drafted and forwarded to H. R. H. Prince L. Kamehameha, Acting Minister of Finance, to which as yet no answer has been

 ϵ The following circular appeared in the Polynesian of April 25th, which we have been requested to copy :

Circular.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, ? Hosotele, 18th April, 1863. Size: I have the honor to enclose to you a notice to all merchants exporting goods and merchandise of all kinds, liable to duty, to this Kingdom, that the King's Government are ready to deduct from the invoice value of said goods and merchandise such a value as may equal, precisely, the increase in their prime cost, arising from the depreciation in the currency with which they have been bought, at the date of their invoice, as presented to the Custom-house at the port of shipment, provid-ed, that every such invoice be accompanied with a certificate by you, under your seal and signature, stating that the said goods and merchandise were bought and paid for in a depreciated currency, and further statiog the precise per-centage of depreciation or of increase of value of such goods and merchandise as compared with their prices, in current gold and silver coins of the United States; but that without such certificate no deduction whatever will be allowed.

You are to cause the notice to be inserted once every week, in the newspaper of largest circulation among merchants, in the where you reside, and in all others within the compass of Consulate, till further orders. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obelient, humble

Notice to all Exporters of Goods and Merchaudisc.

By Onler of the Government of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, the Undersigned hereby notifies all Export-ers of goods and merchandise to that Kingdom, that the import duty thereon will be calculated and levied on their invoice value, as manifested to the Custom-house at the port of shipment, less the precise amount of the increase in the invoice value of said goods and merchantise, arising from the depreciation of the currency at the date of said invoice, but that no reduction of duties whatever will be allowed, unless the invoices, as presented for clearance at the Custom-house, be accompanied with a certificate under the scal and signature of the Undersigned, stating the per centage of the increase in the value of sael invoices at the time of their date, ari-ing from the depreciation in the currency as aforesaid,

The Undersigned, on proof that the invoices are calculated In depreciated currency, and of the per-centage of that increase arising from that depreciation, is authorized to issue certificates of the same, on presentation of the invoices, to all applicants, they paying the usual fee of five dollars for each certificate."

His Hawaiian Majesty's Consulate,

* This is the regular Consular Fee, for Certificates to Invoices, established by the Order in Council of the 28th August, 1848. R. C. W.

Ships' Mails. For Lastaina-per Emma Rocke, this day,

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 5-Sch Kamehameha IV, Clark, returned to port with split sails.
6-Sch Hannab, Meek, frm Anahola, Kausi, with 13 cds firewood, 7 pass.

8-Steamer Kilaues, McGregor, from windward ports, with 140 bgs potatoes, 128 kgs suinr, 31 bales pullu, 1 bndl beef, 7 bxs honey, 2 bxs oranges, 4 horaes, 37 bullock, 25 sheep, 6 hogs. 8-Sch Kekanluchi, Haley, fon Kau and Kona, with 61 bales pulo, 500 goat skins, 7 bales wooi, 5 pkgs tallow, 2 pkgs honey, 1 bale, 8 bgs fungus, 500 coccanuts, 2 doz towis, 2 bgs coffee, 16 pass. 9-Sch Warwick, Bull, fm Molokai, with 2 bris tallow, 3

hides, 20 sheep, 2 bndls beef, 8 pass. 9—Sch Moiwahine, Kubeana, frm Hanalei, with 182 kgs sugar, 20 cords wood, 3 bris tallow, 6 hides, 1 cabin, 6 deck passengers. 16-Am bark A A Ebirbige, Bennett, 15 days from San Francisco, en route for Shanghae. Anchored out-

side, and sailed same day. 10—Ham trading brgtoe Kehrwieder, Rachau, 44 dys frm Apia Kavigator's Island.
 11—Sch Odd sellow, Johnson, from ports on Kanai, with 200 bndls pai ni, 80 bris molasses, 40 bgs rice, 14 hides 4 bris tallow, 2 hogs, 5 passengers. 11—Sch Enda Rooke, Wetherby, from Lahaina and Makee's tanding, with 150 kgs sugar, 1 horse, 3 hogs.

Pass—W N Ladd in cabin, 50 natives on d.ck.

11—Sch Jeannette, frm Molona, with firewood.

13-Sch Hannah, Meek, fm Anahola, Kausi. DEPARTURES.

12-Sch Kamehameha IV., Clark, from Mail ko.

Aug. 6-Sch Kamehameha IV, Clark, for Maliko. -Sch Moikeiki, Napela, for Lahaina and Kahului 5-Seh Go Ahead, Wheeler, for ports on Kauai. -Sch Hannah, Meck, for Anahola, Kauni. 10-Steamer Kilanea, McGregor, for windward perts 10—Sch Manuokawai, for Molokai. 11-Russian stmr Rynda, Bassarguine, for Shanghac. 11—Sch Moiwahine, Kuheana, for Hanalei.
11—Sch Kekauluohi, Haley, for Kau and Kona. 1-Sch Warwick, Bull, for Molokai 12-Sch Kalama, Johnson, for ports on Kanui.

MEMORANDA.

17 Brig Kehrwieder, Rachau, reports-Left Apia, Navigator's Island, June 27th for Honolulu. Experienced pleasant weather throughout the passage. Sighted Palmyra Island July 18th. Reports the crew of the ship Jorgen Lorentzen, wrecked in January last on Christmas Island, (see P. C. A., April 9,) as having reached Apia in May-after remaining 23 days in boats. The Captaio, officers and all hands were saved. The K. has been trading in the Pacific for eight years.

Ir The Oldenburg bark Sylphide, Ossenbruggen, hence December 28, for Bremen, arrived at that port June 5-making the passage in 159 days.

/IP The small schooner built at Waikane, Oahu, by Mr. E. 4. Squires, arrived here on Sunday last. She will soon be completed and ready for sen. As yet she has no name.

VESSELS IN PORT-AUGUST 13.

Am bark Helen Mar, Deshon Ham brgtne Kehrwieder, Rachau.

Schoongas-Emma Rooke, for Lehgina; Hannah, for Kanaii Kamehameha IV; Jeannette, repairing; Stm Annie Laurie,

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

Am bark Comet, Smith, would probably leave San Francisco about Aug 5th to 8th-due Aug 20th to 25th. British steamer Fusi Yama would leave San Francisco August 10th to 15th, for Hongkong-to touch at Honolulu. Am Miss packet Morning Star, Gelett, from Micronesia-duc in all October.

Haw, schooner Kate Sargeant sailed from Boston about Nov. 12, with general mise, to H. Hackfeld & Co .- over due. Bremen bark George Ludwig, Haesloop, sailed from Bremen April 4, with general index to E. Hoffschlaeger 4 Stapen-British steel sch Domitila sailed from Liverpool April 17, with

assorted cargo to Janion, Green & Co.

Bremen ship Elena, Bremer, sailed from Bremen April 17, with general moise to H. Hackfeld & Co. Am ship Samuel Robertson, Mentor, sailed from New Bedford May 4, with general milse to Wilcox, Richards & Co.

Am ship Raduga, Ropes, sailed from Boston May 15, with a general cargo to C. Brewer & Co. Old'g bark Julian, Lubbers, was to leave Bremen in all June, with general muse to Melchers & Co. Haw ship that Hawaii sailed from New Bedford June 27, with general muse to Wilcox, Richards & Co.

IMPORTS.

From APIA-per Kehrwieder, August 10-To Von Holt & Heuck: 20 es axes, 20 pkgs mdse.

EXPORTS.

For Shanghae-per A A Eldridge, August 10-2 brls beef.

PASSENGERS.

FOREIGN. From San Francisco-per A A El-fridge, August 10-J Resor, Frank Resor. For Shanghae: (from Honolulu: W Cope-COASTWINE.

From WINDWARD PORTS-per Kilauea, August 8-P Cumings and wife, Miss M A Chamberlain, Mrs H L Sheldon, Mrs Dick-enson, Mrs T Lack and child, Miss Townsend, Miss Jones, S Peck, Capt & Makee, F S Pratt, T Cummins, H Cornwell, T Metcalf, Kev Mr Modiste, O H Wood, Wm Brash, Robt Love, Capt J M Oat, Wm Kanuwai-21 cabin, about 100 deck. For WINDWARD PORTS-per Kilauca, August 10-Capt Jas Makee, A S Clerhora, S N Castle, W K Snodgrass, H L Chase Capt E D Crane, Major Miller, W Kaanwai -9 cabin, about 75

DIED.

INGRAHAM-In Portland, Maine, June 26th, 1863, Mr. S. P. Ingraham, aged 65 years, father of our fellow townsman, Mr G. B. C. Ingraham.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVALS.

1—Sch Kekauluchi, Haley, from Hawaii. 1—Sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, from Makena. 3—At 6-30 A M, sim Kilaues, McGregor, frm Honolulu -At 6.30 P M, sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, fm Honoluin 7—Am brig Francisco, Richmond, fm Port Angelos, P S. 8—Sch Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Honolulu. s-Sch Molkeiki, Napela, from Kahului. 9-Stoop Louika, from Hana. 10-Sch Kekauluchi, Haley, from Honelulu. 10—At 7.30 P M, stm Klinnea, McGregor, from Hawaii. 11—Sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, from Makena. 12-At 2 P M, sch Molkeiki, Napela, from Honolulu. 3-Sch Warwick, Bull, from Molokai 14-At 2 P M, sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, fm Honolulu. 14-Bark Vankee, frm San Francisco, touched in offing. 5-At 2 P M, sch Kamei, Shepherd, from Honolulu. 16-Sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, from Keawakapu. 17-Sloop Louika, from Honolu 18-Sch Moike ki, Napela, from Kahului. 21-At 5.30 A M, stm Kilanea, McGregor, fm Honolula. 23—Sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, from Henolulu.
23—Sch Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Honolulu. 24-Sch Moikeiki, Napela, from Honolulu. 5-Sloop Louika, from Hana.

28-At 3 P M, stm Kilauca, McGregor, from Hawaii.

25-Sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby from Makena. 27-Sch Kamel, Shepherd, from Henelulu.

DEPARTURES. July 1-Sch Keknuluchi, Haley, for Honolulu. 2-Sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, for Honolulu -Stm Kilanea, McGregor, for Hawaii. 4-Sch Warwick, Bull, for Molokal. 8—Sch Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Hilo.
8—Sch Moikelki, Napela, for Honolulu. 9-Sloop Louika, for Honeiglu. 10-Sch Kekauluohi, Haley, for Hawaii. 10—Sim Kilauca, McGregor, for Honolulu.
11—Sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, for Honolulu. 11-Brig Francisco, Richmond, for Honolulu. 13—Sch Moikeiki, Napela, for Kahului.
15—Sch Emma Rocke, Wetherby, for Keawakapu. 16-Sch Kamei, Shepherd, for Kahuini. 17-Sch Frama Rooke, Wetherby, for Honolulu. 18-Sch Moikeiki, Napela, for Honolulu. 21-Stm Kilauea, McGregor, tor Hawaii. 21-Sch Nettie Merriil, Crane, for Hilo. 24—Sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, for Makena. 24—Sch Warwick, Bull, for Molokai. 24-Sch Moikelki, Napeia, for Kahulul 25-Sloop Louiks, for Honolulu. 27—Sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, for Honolulu. 27-Sch Kamoi, Shepherd, for Kahujui. S-Stm Kilauca, McGregor, for Honolulu. 30-Sch Emma Rooke, Wetherby, for Honolulu.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.

MUCH has been said and written, within a few years, about teaching Hawaiian children the English language, and many and valid have been the reasons urged why they should learn it. The government has also felt the importance of the subject, and has expended thousands of dollars annually to bring about the desired result. Schools have been established in all parts of the islands, and teachers have toiled patiently, year after year, to impart to their pupils a knowledge of the English tongue.

And what are the results of all this expenditure of money and time? What proportion of the children have been, or will be benefited by their attendance upon these English schools? We would not pronounce these English schools an absolute failure, for one in fifty, or one in twenty of the boys may be employed in a store, or in a foreign family, in consequence of his knowledge of English thus obtained. For the same reason, a very few may gain admission into the Royal school, and thence into the Punahou school. But the great majority of the children will be losers, we think, instead of gainers from attending English schools. For it is often the case, that they so neglect their own language as to be unable either to read it fluently, or to write it with any degree of perspicuity; and many. after having spent years at the English schools, are very ignorant of arithmetic and geography. A large proportion of the foreign residents Have doubts and misgivings about the utility of Buglish day-schools for Hawaiian children. If we mistake not, a majority of the teachers are of this number. They commenced teaching with the confidence of ultimate success, and for a time they were greatly encouraged by the progress of their pupils. At length, however, on reaching a certain point, more advanced in the case of some than of others, they became stationary, or nearly so, and all efforts of their teachers in urging them on were unavailing. Thus were their hopes disappointed, and the business of teaching became irksome, because it seemed to to be without fruits.

The pupils also become discouraged and leave the schools. For this and other reasons, many of the schools have been given up, and the number of scholars in others has dwindled from thirty or forty, to ten or fifteen. It is not necessary here to point out the reasons why the English schools have disappointed the expectations of their patrons and well-wishers. Suffice it to say patrick. that these expectations in many cases were unreasonable. How few white children obtain at schools such a knowledge of another language as to speak it fluently! And why should this be expected of Hawaiian children? And then again, there are difficulties connected with the pronunciation of the English language which it is almost impossible for a Hawaiian to overcome, especially when over the age of ten or twelve.

For some time the conviction has been forced upon us that English day-schools for Hawaiians are a failure, -a failure, we mean, as to bringing about the time when the nation will be an English-speaking people. And we therefore advocate the policy of discontinuing these schools, and of inaugurating a more feasible way of bringing about the desired result. The object desired is, that the Hawaiians substitute the English for their own language. On this point, we do not suppose that there is any diversity of opinion. But is this object feasible? Can the nation be anglicized, as far as the language is concerned? Here we take the affirmative side of the question. To accomplish the object will require the co-operation of foreigners and natives; it will require money and patience; and the present generation will not see it accomplished. But if the work is engaged in with zeal, it may be brought about in the second or third generation, and an incalculable good will be conferred on the nation.

But how is the work to be done? The only feasible way, as it seems to us, is by boarding schools. Gather all the children, at the age of five or six years, into boarding schools where they will hear and speak the English language, and in three or four years, they may be sent out with sufficient knowledge of the language for the common business of life; and as these are sent out, let their places be filled with others. Those who are thus sent out will be able to avail themselves of the advantages of English day-schools, -such schools as Mr. Brewster's, the Royal, and

the Punahou school. Should this plan be declared impossible on | by abler hands than those of Admiral Dahlgren account of the expense, and for lack of suitable persons to take charge of the boarding schools, then we may postpone our hopes of the nation's becoming an English-speaking people to an indefinite future.

The Eastern News.

By the bark A. A. Eldridge, we have intelligence one week later, which is a good deal in these eventful times. Although no event of startling importance had taken place, the Union armies were-making progress in all quarters. They were garnering the rich fruits of those great victories which ushered in the month of July, and the results of which time alone can

The riot in New York city, by our latest dispatches, seems to have been effectually quelled. It is with gratification that we read that " the conduct of the rioters has in the opinion of the Government rendered it imperatively necessary that the draft be enforced." To fail to enforce it in New York city now, would be a greater disaster to the government than to lose a pitched battle in the field.

The victorious Copperheads of the Common Council of New York, had passed an appropriation of \$2,500,000 "to pay the exemption for every conscript drafted from that city." The sum mentioned would exempt 8333 conscripts. It is probably a bid for the votes of the mob by the demagogues in the Common Council, who thus proposed to tax the loyal for their benefit: but, passed as it was, while the parties for whose benefit it was intended were burning and pillaging the city, it will serve as a premium for crime, and a precedent of the most dangerous kind. This disgraceful affair is the more galling for the loyal citizens of New York and Brooklyn, as they had just before sent 14,000 volunteers tothe war in Pennsylvania, in one week. One Andrew, a ringleader of the mob, had been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, but the other leaders and instigators of the riot are still at large "unwhipped of justice." It is not likely that with Gen. Dix in command, supported by 35,000 troops, and Kilpatrick at the head of the mounted patrol, there will be any farther resistance to the draft. We do not hear of any resistance to it in Philadelphia and but little elsewhere. Prompt, decisive action in New York, will settle the question for the whole

Turning to the South, we find that Gen. Lee's headquarters were near Winchester on the 19th ult., while his rear were pushing straight down the Shenandoah Valley. The Federal cavalry were constantly harassing him and had taken thousands of stragglers. Gen. Meade's army, after resting a day or two near Berlin, had all crossed the Potomac. No further information is given of his movements, but it is probable that he is repeating the march of McClellan last November, along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, seizing the passes as he advances. so as to keep his army constantly between Lee and Richmond. Should Lee succeed as last fall, in reaching the neighborhood of Richmond without being forced to fight a battle, it certainly will be disgraceful to the Federal arms.

The details in the Eastern papers, present a vivid picture of the panic in Pennsylvania during the first days of Lee's invasion, of Milroy's disgraceful rout at Winchester, the capture of the iron-clad Atlanta, (the inefficiency of the War Dept.)? and the splendid display of patriotism by the Middle States, who though taken by surprise, in a few days sent 30,000 troops, armed and equipped, to defend the Capital of Pennsylvania. Several discharged regiments immediately volunteered again and hastened to the rescue, and the Empire State even outstripped the Key Stone State in the contest of loyalty. The next mail will contain details of the memorable days of July, and will no doubt give evidence of that swelling tide of patriotic enthusiasm, which is overwhelming the Copperheads, and which will carry the administration triumphantly over the obstacles which insidious traitors of the "New York World" stamp have been placing in its way.

In the West, John Morgan's attempt to carry the war into the free States has, as we expected, failed, even more ignominiously than that of Lee in Pennsylvania. With his army cut to pieces and captured, he was at last accounts a hunted vagabond in Eastern Ohio, with but a handful of followers, and with very poor prospects of escape. His miserable failure forms a striking contrast with the performances of such masters in the art as Grierson and Kil-

One division of the army of the Mississippi under Sherman, bad hemmed in Gen. Johnston at Jackson on the 13th, and shelled that place until the night of the 16th, when the rebel army escaped by swimming the Pearl River. Sherman's head-quarters were still at Jackson, though part of his army had returned to Vicksburg. Another division under Gen. Ransom, had occupied Natchez and made important captures of rebel supplies and war materiel; while Gen. Herron had retaken Yazoo City, and another expedition had gone up Red River. We do not suppose however that the immense force under Gen. Grant will long remain in that unhealthy region. Common sense would suggest that the powerful army liberated by the capture of Vicksburg be sent to operate along the line of the Tennessee River, in conjunction with Rosecran's army from Nashville. Then the rebels at Chattanooga, (if they have not already abandoned that point,) or at Atlanta, would be assailed by Rosecrans in front and by Grant's army on their flank. Such a combined movement, carried out with vigor, would soon end the

rebellion in this quarter as on the Mississippi. The presence of a Union army to support the loyal citizens in East Tennessee and the Western part of North Carolina, is all that is needed to render them as much Union Territory as Kentucky and Missouri.

At Charleston, the operations against Fort Wagner and on James Island, had been progressing favorably, and another general battle was about taking place. It seems to be pretty generally believed that the Monitors did not have a fair trial in the attack on Fort Sumter last April. There is little question now that Admiral Dupont was over-cautious on that occasion. While no serious damage was inflicted on any of the Monitors, it is stated that the northeast wall of Fort Sumter was cracked from top to bottom, and several shots were sent clear across the area to

the opposite wall. The last attack could not have been conducted and Gen. Gilmore. The latter is an accomplished artillery officer, and superintended the siege of Fort Pulaski, a siege which was regarded as marking a new era in the science of attack. The land force unfortunately is small, and probably

cannot hold much ground beyond the support of the gunboats. Should they succeed in taking the fortifications at Secessionville and reaching the banks of the Ashley River, Charleston and

the inner harbor would be at their mercy. Should the fleet, on the other hand, reduce Fort Sumter, the remaining obstacles to the entrance of the harbor would be speedily disposed of We shall not be surprised, then, to hear by our next mail, that the National forces have "repossessed" the Charleston forts, according to President Lincoln's proclamation, and closed one of the principal channels of the English hard-

On the whole, the prospects of the rebels for the coming campaign are not very encouraging. They have lost the Mississippi Valley, and their interior line of railroads; Texas and Arkansas are isolated, and at the mercy of the United States Government; one-fourth of their entire military force was captured or placed hors du

combat during the first half of July; while Gen. Foster is threatening to cut their communications in North Carolina, so as to separate the army of Virginia from their forces in Georgia. Their desperation is shown by Jeff. Davis' proclamation calling out all whites between 18 and 45 years of age, to serve for three years, under penalty of being punished for desertion, i. e. on pain of death. The unheard of cruelty of this edict will defeat its end. It will swell the ranks of Union refugees intrenched in the mountains, and it is already leading the planters to hail the

advance of the Union armies as their deliverance

from a " reign of terror."

The news from Mexico is important. The French authorities had commenced confiscating all the property of the Liberals, and had nominated a provisional Government composed of the worst members of the reactionary church party. But the French Emperor may find that although he has military possession of the Capital, he is as far from having conquered the country as his Uncle was from having conquered Spain when his armies had occupied Madrid. He will probably find it quite as expensive a colony as Algeria ever was. From Europe we hear that the Polish insurgents are still active, and the infatuated King of Prussia seems bent on acting the part of the Stuarts in England. In France, the opposition party have gained a signal triumph in the late elections, having carried the election in Paris by overwhelming majorities, and will have 25 members in the

Make a Note of This.

Chamber where last year they had but 5; and

what is more, these will be by far the ablest

men in the Chamber. These facts have a pro-

found significance, especially in the present state

The calm and careful reader of the news from the seat of war, brought by the Midnight and Asterion, must have read with astonishment the garbled and strangely falsified resumé of "foreign news" in the Polynesian of the 1st inst. We did hope that after cool reflection and farther examination of the papers, that the Polynesian of the 8th might do the North simple justice.

With no " party purpose to subserve," it was strange that, to the editor's mind, the riot in New York should be more important than the fall of Port Hudson. The "terrible defeat and utter demoralization of Lee's army," is taken from papers who give good military authority for believing that Lee will cross the Potomac. and which state, as from Gen. Meade himself, that it is no easy thing to capture a whole army like Lee's. The "tremendous diversion" of Gen. Dix, is from accounts of a rapid march of Gen. Dix to destroy some bridges. The retreat of an army from half formed entrenchments. leaving its wounded and several thousand prisoners in the bands of the enemy, is, "at this distance, without party purpose," &c., but "a drawn affair" to one who, too just to magnify the truth, has no compunctions as to its sup-

That Gen. Grant did not "magnify the truth" when Vicksburg first surrendered, is now magnanimously ascribed to "domestic troubles in New York." The position gained by Union forces that command the main ship channel to Charleston, is but a "slight cannonading."

Events wrought out with a heroism that calls forth applause from every manly heart, events that seem to be opening the way for the cessation of a war that carries woe to thousands, and that seem to point to the accomplishment of the great end and the triumph of the exalted principles for which a brave and magnanimous people have poured out their blood and treasure, call forth but a sneer and a jest.

A riot, the legitimate fruit of the machinations of treasonable demagogues whom the editor has heretofore delighted to honor, is styled "a reign of terror,"-a riot that shows to the nation that the peace of the conservatives is the peace of rapine and robbery,-their free press the sacking of printing offices,-that will do more to render their efforts abortive than aught else, and show that the only way to a true peace is in the suppression of enemies to the government wherever found, but "all looks jaundiced to the jaundiced eye." The editor no doubt turned in sheer despair from his files of papers, after looking for items to support his article-but our advice would be to trust to the scissors for the presentation of news and not to the vagaries

WANTED! COMPETENT MAN AT FARMING, to whom steady employment will be given, ply to (377-4t) J. H. WOOD.

Of C. Brewer & Co.

Sec'y H. F. D.

WILLIAM ANDREWS,

THE HOUSE AND LOT FORMERLY the resident Mouse and Lot for Sale! ccupied by Mr. HADLEY, and situated between the residences of Mr. Wm. Webster and the undersigned, on Emma street Immediate occupation given.

Apply to H. A. P. CARTER, Apply to

NOTICE: THE FOLLOWING PERSONS HAVE BEEN ed Fire Wurdens for 1863. Mr. S. H. Dowsett, District No. 1. Mr. C. E. Williams, " No. 3.

Real Estate for Sale. WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUC-tion, at Lahains, Island of Mani, on Friday, August 28th, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises,

Per Order,

THE COTTAGE & LAND!

Situated on Lahaimdona Road, about half a mile from the The house contains Dining Boom, Parlor, two Bed Rooms, Kitchen and Cook Room. The Lot contains about one acre. Adjoining the Dwelling House is a Carriage House and Stable. ALSO, on the Lot are a number of imported grape vines, bearing fruit. A stream of water running by the Lot. Terms Cash. C. S. BARTOW, Auctioneer.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING .- In our last we published President Lincoln's Proclamation, calling upon the people of the United States to unite in giving thanks to Almighty God for the signal victories which have recently crowned the Union armies. Fortunately, a copy of the Proclamation was received in time for Americans in Honolulu to join in concert with their countrymen at home. By invitation, the Rev. S. C. Damon addressed the audience at Fort Street Church, on the morning of the 6th inst. Although the reverend gentleman had but a short time to prepare, yet he delivered a discourse full of thanksgiving for the past and hope for the future. One thing was apparent, if the colored race were slighted in the 4th July Oration, it was made up to them in this excellent and appropriate discourse. The singing upon this occasion was very fine, and the selections very appropriate, being highly patriotic and soul-stirring. In the evening some of our young people treated the town to a vocal serenade. After the close of the exercises, the Hon. Mr. McBride, Minister Resident from the United States, was called to the chair, and the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved-That the thanks of this audience be tendered to he Rev. Mr. Damon for his able and interesting address, and that he be requested to publish it in the Friend and other

In accordance with the above resolution we have given it a place on our fourth page. One thing to be noticed is the fact that the discourse was delivered in twenty-two days after the Proclamation was made public by President Lincoln.

BF We regret that an article descriptive of the 31st July in Lahaina, from our well known correspondent, should arrive too late for insertion. We are safe in saying that the day was much more generally observed there than here, and we are happy to have testimony to the effect that there was no drunkenness or rioting. The same was noticeable here. We think too much praise cannot be given to the retail liquor dealers of this place for their proclamation refusing to sell liquor to Hawaiians. Stick to it, and you will deserve well of the community in which you live.

PUBLIC LECTURE .- At the request of the Execufive Committee, Mr. Synge will deliver a lecture in aid of the funds of the Queen's Hospital, on Monday evening, the 17th inst., at half-past seven o'clock, at the Court House, in Honolulu. Subject : " Some of the Humorists of the Present Century-Sir Walter Scott, Washington Irving and Charles Lamb." Tickets of admission can be had at the bookstore of H. M. Whitney, and at the stores of Messrs. Castle & Cooke, von Holt & Heuck, and A. S. Cleghorn. Price, one dollar, except to pupils at public schools, who will be admitted at half-price.

In the Polynesian of last week appears a prospectus over the name of Mr. T. H. Heuck, published for the purpose of calling the attention of our residents to the desirability of erecting a suitable Public Hall. We would like to see all give a helping-hand to this enterprise. Call and see the plans and specifications at the store of Messrs. Von Holt & Heuck, and give something as a proof of publicspirited liberality. Want of space alone prevents us from giving the prospectus entire.

ANOTHER HAWAHAN VESSEL - By Eastern letters, we see that the late Am, whale ship Hudson had been altered into a bark and put under the Hawaiian flag, and her name changed to Hae Hawaii. She left home about 27th June, with an assorted cargo to Messrs. Wilcox, Richards & Co., of this place. Upon her arrival here she will be placed in the fleet of whalers.

We are requested to give notice that a vessel will be dispatched to the Marquesas Islands about the 22d of August. All persons interested in the Marquesas Mission, will have an opportunity to forward letters, packages, &c., to their friends there

FRENCH CONSUL FOR HONOLULU .- We are requested to state that M. Desnoyers, Consul of the Second Class at Callao, in Peru, has been appointed by the French Government to be Consul of the Second Class in the Sandwich Islands. M. Desnoyers may be expected here in about three months.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. McRuer & Merrill, and C. W. Brooks & Co., of San Francisco, for late papers by the A. A. Eldridge; more particularly to Mr. B. F. Durham, for a valuable file of the daily Sacramento Union.

FF Saturday, the 15th instant, will be the fête day of the Emperor of the French. We regret that Mr. de Varigny has been prevented from returning to Honolulu in time for this anniversary.

Ex and Per.

MR. EDITOR :- Can you inform me why the above words are so frequently used in advertising? " Just received Per Yankee," and "New goods Ex Helen Mar," and "Per Young Hector," and "Ex Comet;" are specimens constantly recurring of the use of these Latin prepositions. It seems to me that good taste requires the use of the English words from and by, instead of the Latin; to say nothing of the frequent perversion of the meaning of ex.

NEW GOODS! O. Hall

JUST RECEIVED: MAGLE PLOWS, Nos. 2 and 20.

Wheelbarrows, ox bows, yokes and chains, side saddles,

Men's cheap Saddles, bridles and girths, chopping trays, Window and picture frame glass, brooms, sie NAILS, from 3d to 60d, grub hoes, planter's hoes, HARP STOVES, sauce pans, to pails, lead pipe, I. R. belting, 2 to 6 mch, shot, safety fuse, sleighbells, Manila rope, card matches, yeast powder, oil lamps, Tumplers, boots and shoes, French calf skins, lasts, awis, Patent awi hafts, shoe pegs, harness and bridle leather, Castile soap, shoveis, spades, wool cards, hand screws, Clamp screws, wood saws, market baskets, ladies' work do And a great variety of goods, too numerous to mention. 1863.

SUCAR AND MOLASSES Metcalf Plantation! FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

Sugar Crop for 1863!

Waikapu Plantation!

Messrs, JAMES LOUZADA and HENRY CORNWELL, PROPRIETORS. G. C. McLEAN, Agent, 376-3m Nauanu Street.

Notice. URING MY ABSENCE, JOS. O. CARTER HENRY M. WHITNEY. Honolulu, July 25th, 1863.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE.

ARRIVE THE CARGO OF THE

BREMEN SHIP ELENA,

Capt. Bremer. FROM BREMEN.

DUE IN ALL OF SEPTEMBER,

AS FOLLOWS :

DRY GOODS.

English Bancy PRINTS, NEW STYLES. English two blue prints, English white ground prints,

English Turkey red cambries, French and Belgian fancy prints, brown cottons White shirtings, blue cottons, heavy denims, Bed ticking, hickory stripes, white cotton drill. White linen drill, cotton pantaloon stuff, woolen do do, Fancy printed muslins, Victoria lawns, Mourning muslins, white ground muslins, Tape check muslins, mbroidered white muslins, Superior French muslins, Scotch jaconets, nainsooks Mosquito netting Scotch ginghams, worsted lasting, Black coburgs, check coburgs, camlet checks, Plaid lastic, black alpacas, black crape, cotton velvets. Blue twilled Saxony flannels, white flannels, Bleached, drab and brown moleskin, buckskin, Blue, black and scarlet broad cloths. Small invoice of cashmere, window curtains, Imperial linen sitesias, cotton table damask,

Curtain muslins, colored Union damask. SILKS AND FANCY Articles.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS for DRESSES.

consisting of Moire antique, plain and fancy; brocade, plain black and colored siks, figured silk, etc. etc, etc Silk curtain stuff, ladies' mantillas silk gloves, Mantles and shawls, Alexandre's kid gloves, Silk garters, silk belts, barege dresses, barege for veils, sline de laine for dresses and dressing gowns. Black and fancy ostrich feathers and plumes, Black fancy Amazon feathers, ladies head dresses Artificial flowers, silk elastic ribbons, velvet ribbons, Large assortment of fancy bonnet ribbons, Black silk hat ribbons, satin ribbons, assorted.

CLOTHING, &c.

Blue pilot cloth, monkey jackets, cashmere coats Black alpaca coats, cashmere suits, cotton pants, Black and blue cloth pants, buckskin pants, Cashmere pants north west paletots, Solferinos, Cashmere pants and jackets, gondolieres, White Marseilles vests, asortment sack coats. Lasting gaiters, hickory shirts, fancy cotton shirts, White cotton shirts, assorted flannel shirts, Brown, pink and regatta cotton undershirts. Silk undershirts, white wool undershirts, cashmere do.

HOSIERY.

Grey and white merino socks, white cotton stockings, Blue mixed and brown cotton socks, heavy comforters, Boy's socks, brown and white; woolen mitts, Assortment of children's stockings, Hoavy woolen stockings and socks.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Plain black silk handkerchiefs, India silk corahs, Black and fancy cravats, white silk cambric hdkfs, Lanen cambric handkerchiefs, Jaconet handkerchiefs, printed border, Printed cotton handkerchiefs, satin finish, Turkey red and yellow handkerchiefs.

HATS, &c. Gents' felt hats, new styles; boys' hats and caps,

Ladies' riding hats, large assortment gents' straw hats, Large assortment ladies' and children's straw hats.

SADDLERY.

English all hogskin saddles, complete; German, English and French saddles, complete; Bitts and bridles, saddle girths, felt saddle cloths, Iron tinned spurs, German silver spurs. CUTLERY & HARD-

ware. Steel scissors, assorted; sailors' pocket knives, Superior pen and pocket knives, saw files, Coco handled butcher knives, fencing wire, Hoop iron, 1, 1, 1 and 11 inch;

Invoice of best English refined bar iron. Iron tinned saucepans, fron tinned tea-kettles, Iron pots, sheet zinc, shot, tinned lead pipe, zinc nails. BEER, WINES AND Liquors.

Jeffrey's draught ale, Bass' draught ale, Bass' India pale ale in quarts and pints. German India pale ale in quarts and pints, Lager beer in quarts and pints, Barchay, Perkins & Co.'s London porter in qts and pts, German corter in quarts and pints. Martell's fine old brandy in cases. Brandy in casks, genuine Holland gin, Superior sherry, port wine, claret in casks,

Champagne in quarts and pints, from Adolphe Collins, Chalons.

Champague in quarts and pints, fm Ruinart pere & fils, Rheims;

Madeira and claret in cases, glika,

GROCERIES. Pickles, bottled fruit, mustard, Swiss cheese, Worcestershire sauce, currants in jars, pearl sago, Raisins in 4 and 4 boxes, sardines, Turkish prunes, Tapioca, pearl barley, Westphalia hams, Vinegar in bottles, bazlenuts, almonds, Chocolate, crushed sugar in Legs, loaf sugar, Bologna sausages, wax tapers, white somp,

PAINTS AND SHIP-Chandlery.

earing candles. Liverpool dairy and coarse salt

English white lead, English zinc paint, black paint, Green paint, red lead, vermition, gold leaf, Boiled linseed oil in fron case and casks, Lampblack, paint brushes, Russia duck, Nos 1 and 2, English hemp canvas, Nos 00, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; English sail and roping twine, spunyar Russia cordage, assorted sizes, 11 to 4 inches. Manila rope, I and 11 inch; whale line, housing, Marline, log lines, flag lines, hooks and thimbles, Stockholm tar pitch, coal tar, resin, Spirits of turpentine, blocks, 2 to 3 inches, Bunting, red, white and blue; deck lights, Copper pump tacks, oak boats, whalers' oil shrunk casks

FURNITURE.

A splendid assortment of mahogany and Jaccaranda wood wandrobes. Wardrobes, chests of drawers, center tables, Extension tables, sofas, arm chairs, parlor chairs, Children's chairs, easy chairs, washstands, Jaccaranda card tables, etc, etc, etc.

SUNDRIES.

Blue, white and gray woolen blankets, burlaps, 40 inch, White and pink bed quitts, linen Turkish towels, Woolen shawls and plaids, steel pens, copy books, Lead pencils, room paper, playing cards, Printing paper, tapestry carpeting, fancy matting, Floor cloth, 4-4, carpet bags, prepared arsenic, Hide poison, 60 gallons water to 1 gallon; Camphor, white chambers, water monkeys, White granite dinner setts, Paris vases, 3 French porcelain dinner setts complete, cut wire, Champagne and porter glasses, cut tumblers, Soda water bottles, empty demijohns, 1 gallon; Castors, genuine Lubin's extracts, hair oil, Genuine Esu de Cologne, dressing combs, Beads, ivory tooth combs, percelain buttors, Metal pantaloon buttons, M O pearl buttons, Porcelnin buttons, agate buttons, linen thread, Linen tape, black sewing silk, needles, pins, Thimbles, clay pipes, smoking tobacco. Slates for roofing, floor stones, oak barrels, Rifle powder, percussion caps, French calf skins, Suspenders, table covers, pluno covers, toys, Looking glasses, hand mirrors, albums, fans, Shawl bro ches, bread baskets, engravings, Ladies' necessuires, stereoscopes, market baskets, Knife baskets, picture cards, table brushes, Back combs, hair brushes, tooth brushes,

FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CLAY, BLACKSMITH'S COALS, ENGLISH STEAM COALS, etc., etc.